United Nations A/55/86–S/2000/604

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General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Items 20 (d), 24, 29, 46 and 166 of the preliminary list*

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for peace and security

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Letter dated 19 June 2000 from the Permanent Representatives of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit the text of an appeal by the Heads of State of the States members of the Central Asian Economic Community on the situation in Afghanistan, adopted on 14 June 2000 at Dushanbe, Republic of Tajikistan.

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session, under agenda items 20 (d), 24, 29, 46 and 166 of the preliminary list, and as a document of the Security Council.

* A/55/50.

00-48948 (E) 210600 210600

(*Signed*) M. B. **Jarbussynova**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations

(*Signed*) E. S. **Ibraimova**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Kyrgyzstan to the United Nations

(*Signed*) R. K. **Alimov**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Tajikistan to the United Nations

(*Signed*) A. V. **Vohidov**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to the United Nations

Annex to the letter dated 19 June 2000 from the Permanent Representatives of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Appeal by the Heads of State of States members of the Central Asian Economic Community on the situation in Afghanistan

The Heads of State of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan,

Expressing deep concern about the escalation of military and political confrontation in Afghanistan, which continues to cause enormous suffering, destruction and senseless sacrifices,

Emphasizing that the Afghan conflict has today developed into a serious global problem and turned the country into a training ground for various kinds of terrorist extremist groups and a centre for the distribution of narcotic substances, trafficking in weapons and organized crime,

Pointing out that the enormous illegal proceeds of the drug trade are being used for the unlawful acquisition of weapons and thereby for the continuation of the senseless fratricidal war,

Noting that all this is creating a serious threat to security, in particular for the countries of Central Asia, and distracting them from their efforts to speed up the processes of democratization and economic reform,

Reaffirming that there is no military solution to the crisis in Afghanistan,

Expressing regret that the peacekeeping efforts of the United Nations, the regional organizations and individual countries to promote negotiations between the opposing parties in Afghanistan have not yet achieved positive results,

Emphasizing that the solution to the conflict situation in Afghanistan must be found only within the framework of the elaboration of measures for the establishment of a stable peace and the creation of a widely representative government taking into account the interests of all ethnic, political and religious groups without intervention from outside,

Appeal to the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the States which are permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations to use their influence and authority and all the resources available to them to bring about a speedy and just settlement of the Afghan conflict with a view to putting a stop to the sufferings of the people of Afghanistan and maintaining regional and international security.

For the Republic of Kazakhstan
(*Signed*) N. **Nazarbaev**

For the Kyrgyz Republic
(*Signed*) A. **Akaev**

For the Republic of Tajikistan
(*Signed*) E. **Rakhmonov**

For the Republic of Uzbekistan
(*Signed*) I. **Karimov**

Dushanbe, 14 June 2000.

United Nations S/2000/605

Security Council

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21 June 2000

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Letter dated 16 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions of my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the press statement issued by the Hon. Amama Mbabazi, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs (Regional Cooperation), Chairman of the Political Committee on the Implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, on behalf of the Committee at the meeting of the Security Council held on 16 June 2000 (see annex).

I should be grateful if this letter together with its annex are issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Prof. **Semakula Kiwanuka**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations

00-49083 (E) 210600

Annex to the letter dated 16 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Political Committee of the Implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement

Press statement

1. At the invitation of the United Nations Security Council, the Political Committee on the Implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement on the Democratic Republic of the Congo met in joint session with the Security Council in New York from 15 to 16 June 2000. The meeting reviewed the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement, with particular emphasis on:

- Cessation of hostilities;
- Conditions for the deployment of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC);
- Disarmament, demobilization, resettlement and reintegration of members of armed groups;
- The humanitarian situation, including the release of prisoners of war; and
- Inter-Congolese political negotiations (National Dialogue).

2. The Political Committee reaffirmed the commitment of the parties to the Agreement as the only viable means to finding a peaceful and sustainable solution to the problem of the Congo. To this end, the Committee informed the Security Council that although the Agreement has suffered violations, it has generally held.

3. With regard to the cessation of hostilities, the Political Committee briefed the Security Council on the measures taken to address ceasefire violations. Among these are the adoption of the Kampala Disengagement and Redeployment Plan and the drawing up of its sub-plans for area to area, which will be the basis for actual disengagement.

4. The Committee regretted the recent fighting in Kisangani between Rwandan and Ugandan forces and briefed the Security Council on the steps taken by the two countries to bring the situation back to normalcy. In this regard, the representatives of Rwanda and Uganda confirmed that the fighting had stopped and that the withdrawal of their forces from Kisangani has commenced with effect from Friday, 16 June 2000, in accordance with the Agreement reached between the two countries with assistance of MONUC. The non-State signatories to the Agreement undertook to respect the demilitarization of Kisangani by keeping their forces in areas outside a 100-kilometre radius of the city. The withdrawal will be completed within one week.

5. On the question of conditions for the deployment of MONUC, the Political Committee reaffirmed the assurances for the security, protection and freedom of movement of MONUC personnel and therefore called upon the Security Council to expedite the deployment as this would enhance the security situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, thereby accelerating the pace of the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement.

6. The Political Committee informed the Security Council of the adoption during its recent meeting in Lusaka of mechanisms for the disarmament, demobilization, resettlement and reintegration of members of all armed groups.

7. Regarding the release and exchange of prisoners of war (POWs), the Political Committee announced that all the parties have complied with the requirements of the International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent and that the release and exchange of POWs commenced on 16 June 2000 when 181 POWs were exchanged today, involving Congolese, Namibian, Rwandan, and Zimbabwean POWs.

8. On the National Dialogue, the Political Committee informed the Security Council of the efforts of the Facilitator to start the inter-Congolese political negotiations, including the recent preparatory meeting in Cotonou. The Committee regretted that not all the parties attended the meeting and in this regard called upon all the Congolese to honour their obligations under the Agreement.

9. The Political Committee appealed to the Security Council, and to the international community at large, to provide the necessary and adequate resources to the Facilitator of the inter-Congolese political negotiations and to the Joint Military Commission to enable them to discharge the important tasks assigned to them under the Ceasefire Agreement.

10. The Political Committee expressed its appreciation to the Security Council for convening the second joint meeting and looked forward to the continuation of these consultations on the peace process for the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

New York, 16 June 2000.

United Nations S/2000/606

Security Council

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Note verbale dated 19 June 2000 from the Permanent Mission of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of Botswana to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to forward the attached press release on the assignment of the Facilitator for the Inter-Congolese Dialogue, issued by the Government of the Republic of Botswana on Saturday, 17 June 2000 (see annex). The Secretary-General is requested to distributed the press release as a document of the Security Council.

00-49024 (E) 200600

Annex to the note verbale dated 19 June 2000 from the Permanent Mission of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Press release

The Government of Botswana is deeply concerned by reports that the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo has demanded the withdrawal of former President Sir Ketumile Masire from his assignment as Facilitator for the Inter-Congolese Dialogue. This decision, which is regrettable, constitutes a very serious setback to the peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The Government of Botswana wishes to reaffirm its full confidence in the personal integrity and competence of Sir Ketumile Masire. It is therefore unacceptable for the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to question the integrity of Sir Ketumile Masire. We are confident that Sir Ketumile's experience and broad understanding of international issues would, if given a chance and with the full cooperation of the parties, prove invaluable in ensuring the success of the noble and delicate mission that has been entrusted to him.

The Government of Botswana wishes to emphasize that the responsibility to bring about a permanent peace to the Democratic Republic of the Congo rests with the people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo themselves. The international community, through the efforts of Sir Ketumile and others, can only assist in ensuring the success of this process.

Department of Foreign Affairs
Gaborone

17 June 2000.

United Nations S/2000/607

Security Council

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Letter dated 20 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the communiqué issued by the inter-ministerial committee to monitor sanctions against UNITA following its meeting of 8 June 2000 in Ouagadougou (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have it circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Michel **Kafando**

00-49065 (E) 210600 210600

Annex to the letter dated 20 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Inter-ministerial communiqué

The Inter-Ministerial Committee to Monitor Sanctions against UNITA, set up by Decree No. 2000-119/PRES/PM/MAET dated 29 March 2000, met on 8 June 2000 at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs under the chairmanship of the Minister of State, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Committee again considered what the Fowler report had to say regarding Burkina Faso and the recommendations contained therein.

It then reviewed the measures already taken by the Government of Burkina Faso since the publication of said report and considered what further measures to take.

A. Concerning the issue of armaments and the movement of persons to whom the relevant sanctions of the Security Council against UNITA apply, the Committee considered the additional texts proposed by the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Security designed to strengthen existing measures on the issue, including those relating to drugs.

B. The Committee dwelt at length on the issue of the transit of aircraft in general and of arms in particular. In that connection, the Committee noted the following:

1. Burkina Faso has only two operational international airports (Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso) capable of receiving large transport aircraft which are generally used for transporting arms. These airports are governed by the regulations of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and are managed by the Agency for the Safety of Aerial Navigation in Africa and Madagascar (ASECNA), which is independent of any government authority;

2. While Burkina Faso authorizes the transit of aircraft of all types, it does so always in accordance with the international regulations to which it has subscribed. On the other hand, it cannot verify the route subsequently taken by such aircraft.

In order to enhance the execution of its mission in accordance with the terms of Decree No. 2000-119/PRES/PM/MAET of 29 March 2000, the Committee instructed the Minister of Transport and Tourism to:

1. Undertake, on the basis of the international texts in effect, an exhaustive study to enable it to verify the content of large transport aircraft which are in transit;

2. To consider with Burkina Faso's partners the possibility of equipping our airports with radar capable of verifying the route taken by the aircraft concerned.

C. Regarding the issue of foreigners who engage in commercial activities, the Minister of Trade, Industry and Handicrafts drew attention to the national legislation in effect on that issue, including the procedure of prior authorization.

In that connection, he assured the Committee that no natural or artificial person to whom United Nations Security Council sanctions applied would be authorized to engage in commercial activity in Burkina Faso.

Lastly, the Committee welcomed the visits made by an American military mission led by the military attaché of the United States Embassy to the bases and airport facilities at Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso and the military facilities and infrastructures of the garrison at Pô.

The Ambassador of the United States of America to Burkina Faso participated in these visits, which took place on 3, 4 and 5 April 2000.

The Committee decided to reiterate the invitation extended to Ambassador Fowler by the Minister of State, Minister for Foreign Affairs, on 23 March 2000 to visit Burkina Faso for working meetings.

(Seal of Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
Ouagadougou, 8 June 2000

United Nations S/2000/608

Security Council

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Letter dated 19 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that 144 mines, bombs, missiles and other unexploded ordnance left behind by the 1991 30-Power aggression against Iraq were found and disposed of in all parts of the country between 1 April and 31 May 2000. The items included missiles, cluster bombs, munitions and anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, and they were found in the following governorates: Salah al-Din, Wasit, Ninawa, Dhi Qar, Basrah, Najaf and Qadisiyah.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Saeed H. **Hasan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-49265 (E) 220600 220600

United Nations S/2000/609

Security Council

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21 June 2000
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 20 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 18 June 2000 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq. The Minister calls attention to the fact that the United Nations Compensation Commission has notified Iraq of claims for compensation submitted by the Government of Turkey and has done so without providing the documentation that would allow Iraq to examine the claims, express its views in their regard and protect its rights. He urges you to intervene with a view to having the Commission follow the proper legal procedures established by international law.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Saeed H. **Hasan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-49271 (E) 220600 220600

Annex to the letter dated 20 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Government of Iraq has received from the United Nations Compensation Commission five procedural orders dated 2 December 1999 relating to claims for compensation submitted by the Government of Turkey on behalf of five of its ministries. The procedural orders give the panel of commissioners a 12-month period in which to submit its report and recommendations on the claims to the Commission's Governing Council. It is to be noted that the procedural orders sent to the Government of Iraq contain no information or details concerning the nature of the claims, either in terms of any legal and material evidence as to what caused the damage, or in terms of the type and nature of the damage caused or the time at which it occurred, or in terms of the amount of compensation claimed.

The fact that the Government of Iraq was not provided with the documentation relating to the claims in question but was merely furnished with a copy of the procedural orders issued by the panel of commissioners prompts us to reiterate the substance of our previous letters, particularly those of 2 February 1999 (S/1999/113, annex), 11 May 1999 (S/1999/570, annex) and 11 December 1999 (S/1999/1243, annex), in which the Government of Iraq asked to be provided with full information relating to claims and not merely summary information that allows no opportunity for a full legal response to be submitted in their regard. This also gives the Government of Iraq reservations with respect to any decision to be made to compensate the said ministries as long as it is not provided with detailed information on the claims and given the right to state its views on the matter to the panels of commissioners and to the Governing Council in order to defend its rights and the assets of its people.

Allow me, in this connection, to refer to paragraph 3 of article 35 of the "Provisional Rules for Claims Procedure" (S/24363, annex I, enclosure), which states that "such claims" (namely "claims of corporations and other entities and claims of governments and international organizations") "must be supported by documentary and other appropriate evidence sufficient to demonstrate the circumstances and amount of the claimed loss". We therefore reaffirm our right to know the reason Iraq's requests are ignored and documentation relating to claims is deliberately withheld from the Government of Iraq.

In raising this matter, the Government of Iraq invokes its inalienable right to be fully informed of issues and claims that concern Iraq in its capacity as the respondent State as well as its right to know the contents of the documents submitted by claimants so that it may be able to respond to them. You perhaps share our view that withholding such information from Iraq opens the way for claimants to say whatever they wish in order to obtain the sums they are claiming.

The Government of Iraq has endeavoured to state its position and to reveal the unfair, unlawful and unprecedented methods adopted by the Commission in its dealings with Iraq, methods that prevent Iraq from being apprised of even the most basic information that would enable it to comment on a claim, form a view thereon and submit any observations it has to make in its regard.

In view of the fact that we have received no replies over the past years, we appeal to you once more, in accordance with your legal responsibilities, to intervene

in this matter in order to have the Commission follow the proper legal procedures established by international law and judicial precedent so as to protect the assets of the Iraqi people from unwarranted dissipation and waste.

(*Signed*) Mohammed Said **Al-Sahaf**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq

United Nations S/2000/610

Security Council

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21 June 2000

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Letter dated 21 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward a press release, entitled "Ethiopian army demolishes the towns of Tesseney and Guluj", issued on 21 June 2000 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Eritrea (see annex I). I also enclose AFP's independent corroboration of Ethiopian wanton ransacking and looting of Tesseney, Guluj and their environs (see annex II).

Such abominable acts of officially sanctioned destruction and looting of public and private property cannot and should not go unpunished. We expect the international community to at least openly condemn these criminal acts, which by the way have been carried out in all the other areas under Ethiopian occupation as well. At best, punitive measures need to be taken against the regime in Ethiopia. Such savage acts of state-sponsored vandalism and looting, occurring at a time when an agreement for the cessation of hostilities and commitment to a peaceful solution has been signed, can only cast a shadow on the hopes for building peace. Such crimes not only further sour state-to-state relations but also poison people-to-people relations by evoking hate and vows for vengeance, thus endangering any future reconciliation and lasting peace.

I should be grateful if you could have this letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Haile **Menkerios**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-49277 (E) 220600

Annex I to the letter dated 21 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Ethiopian army demolishes the towns of Tesseney and Guluj

Press release of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Asmara, 21 June 2000

In a nefarious act of state vandalism, the Ethiopian army has burned virtually all public, commercial and private premises and looted property in Tesseney and Guluj before evacuating from these places on Monday, 19 June 2000.

In Tesseney, the power plant, the Bank, private shops, the school, cereal warehouses, the Shell and Total petrol stations and several residential houses were gutted with fire. Organized looting teams brought from Ethiopia for the purpose loaded on trucks took away movable property from shops and commercial premises, not sparing even small items, such as kitchen utensils from private homes. The extent of damage incurred in Guluj was not fully known at press time although there were reports of the wanton burning of several residential quarters.

Ethiopia reoccupied Tesseney last week "to demonstrate" that it was not forced out of the town but "evacuated it due to political instructions from the Government". It is now clear that this political instruction had no aim other than "finishing the job" of destroying the city as was the case with Barentu. As will be recalled, the Ethiopian army had demolished the new cotton processing plant in nearby Ali-Gidir during its first occupation of Tesseney but the city was largely spared from destruction, apparently because the army had no time to complete its intended aims of senseless vandalism.

Ethiopia's acts of wanton destruction in Tesseney and Guluj have occurred in the aftermath of the signature by both sides of the Organization of African Unity agreement on the cessation of hostilities.

Annex II to the letter dated 21 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Ethiopian troops clean out, then clear out of Eritrean town

AFP press release, Tesseney, Eritrea, 21 June 2000

Ethiopian soldiers and civilians methodically cleaned out this thriving border town, looting en masse before ending their second occupation of Eritrea's gateway to Sudan. In what now resembles a ghost town, all public buildings, shops and homes were ransacked and set on fire, while the hospital was emptied of all medicines, furniture, beds and sheets. "We can never forgive them," said shopkeeper Mahamat as he stood before the empty shelves of his store on the town's main square. Piles of debris sat in front of other businesses, whose doors were bashed in, like those of the schools, banks, petrol stations, and child day-care centres. Smoke drifted from an agricultural cooperative whose stocks of sorghum had been set ablaze, and cow carcasses lay rotting in dusty alleyways after serving as meals for the Ethiopian troops.

Civilians were also trucked in to take part in the pillaging, according to rare Eritrean witnesses who remained in the town during its second occupation from 14-19 June. "They brought in dozens of trucks filled with civilians, even women," said Hussein, an old man who sought refuge in Tesseney's mosque during that time. "They loaded everything they could and drove off towards the south and the Ethiopian border," he added, pointing to stacked chairs and mattresses left behind in front of a day-care centre. But two witnesses said no fighting had taken place in the town, which the troops evacuated at dawn on Monday, a day after Ethiopia and Eritrea signed a peace accord in Algiers to halt their two-year-old border war. The Catholic church and the mosque were not spared, with clothing stolen from the first while a tank shell tore open the second, its imam showing a copy of Islam's holy book the Koran, partially devoured by flames. But stocks of alcohol and beer from hotels and cafes were especially favoured by the occupation troops, three of whom reportedly fell asleep and were left behind by their comrades during the withdrawal. An Eritrean officer said they had been arrested.

Just to the south in Alghadir, Ethiopian troops destroyed a cotton and a cement factory which were built in 1999 with anti-tank rockets. Some of that town's roughly 5,000 residents who had fled west to the Sudan trickled back on Wednesday, arriving in buses or on donkeys to find their homes, most of which were made from earth and branches, burned to the ground. A local official also said that 80 per cent of the materials needed for the growing season, which is due to begin in a few weeks, had also been destroyed. Tesseney had been taken twice by Ethiopian troops since they began an offensive on 12 May, but this time the troops also occupied houses which they systematically looted before leaving. In the streets on Wednesday, stray dogs scavenged scraps, wandering in and out of the abandoned homes.

United Nations S/2000/611

Security Council

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21 June 2000

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Letter dated 21 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Slovenia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

With regard to the open debate of the Security Council on the situation in the Balkans to be held on Friday, 23 June 2000, I have the honour to transmit herewith a non-paper entitled "Montenegro and the Balkan crisis", prepared by the Government of the Republic of Montenegro (see annex).

The Head of the Mission of Montenegro in New York (Liaison Officer to the United Nations), Mr. Željko Perović, asked me to help with the circulation of the non-paper. I believe that the document could usefully contribute to the understanding of the situation in the Balkans by the general membership of the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would circulate the text of the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dr. Ernest **Petrič**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-49252 (E) 210600

Annex to the letter dated 21 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Slovenia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Montenegro and Balkan crisis

Non-paper

1. The crisis in ex-Yugoslavia is the consequence of a serious delay of profound democratic and economic reforms in the country, on the one hand, and an absence of proper mechanisms for resolving any major systemic crisis on the other. The response to emerging conflicts was the Great-State nationalistic projects, which caused enormous suffering for all the people of the country, and had prolonged negative implications for the entire region, Europe and the international community as a whole.

2. Montenegro has gathered all of its strength and determination to confront that policy and to win the majority support in democratic elections. Montenegro has committed itself to democracy, the rule of law, ethnic and religious tolerance, cooperation with the international community and integration into regional processes and institutions.

3. However, the policy of destruction, autocracy, confrontation with the international community and self-isolation of the Beograd leadership is not reconcilable with the democratic choice of the citizens of Montenegro. It is using all methods in its futile efforts to destablilize Montenegro and undermine its choice. For that purpose, it has been using the Yugoslav Army, whose leaders, in good numbers, are ready to serve in achieving such a policy. Such a policy means that not only Montenegro but this region and the entire international community are faced with the dangerous possibility of a new crisis breaking out. These warnings must be taken seriously now, and we must find an appropriate way to deal with them.

4. Whatever methods the Serbian leadership employs and whatever its aims, Montenegro is persistent in its course, thanks to the support of a great number of its citizens, which is increasing every day, as well as the widest support of the international community, in particular the United States of America and the European Union, and all Montenegro's neighbours, with whom it has extensive cooperation thanks to the possibilities offered by the Stability Pact for South-East Europe. And Montenegro remains committed and open to cooperation with Serbia. In that respect, in the middle of August 1999, it offered Serbia a basis for new relations on terms of full equality of our two states, our two peoples and citizens. Thus, in spite of everything, Montenegro has expressed the interest to create, together with Serbia, a common framework which would be the most appropriate for the citizens of our two countries, and to their benefit as well.

5. The Government and leadership of Montenegro consider that the peace, stability and prosperity of the former Yugoslavia and Balkan area depend on the following prerequisites:

(a) Establishing new democratic relations in Serbia as soon as possible, by organizing free and fair elections, at the municipal level as well as for Serbia, verified by international organizations, with election conditions to be agreed on and accepted by all;

(b) The international community needs to be united in its intention to achieve this goal as soon as possible; therefore, the political-diplomatic isolation of the current policy and regime in Serbia should be strengthened. The international community needs to offer even stronger support to broad democratic forces in Serbia;

(c) It is necessary for the Security Council to create prerequisites for broad and efficient international community support to Montenegro in its commitment to persist in its democratic course, its determination for substantial transformation of the economy and integration in all European and international processes. Montenegro should be offered every opportunity to gain access to international political and financial institutions in order to realize positive transformations without obstacles. Thus, it may represent a positive model for democratic efforts and forces in Serbia, and once the conditions are created may come to an agreement with democratic Serbia on the form and content of future relations that will be most appropriate for the people of these two countries, for peace, stability and prosperity of the region and Europe as well.

6. Finally, the Government of Montenegro does not accept the leadership of Serbia and its political and diplomatic representatives and services, misusing the administration of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, to be the representatives of the policy and interest of Montenegro. They cannot do this on behalf of the state of Montenegro in future but only on behalf of the state of Serbia, inasmuch as its citizens and democratically elected bodies accept it. Montenegro will independently express, represent and protect its policy and its interest and inform other countries and international organizations thereon, either directly or through its authorized representatives.

United Nations S/2000/612

Security Council

Distr.: General
21 June 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 20 June 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Eritrea addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between Eritrea and Ethiopia, which was signed by my Government in Algiers on 18 June 2000, under the auspices of H.E. Abdelaziz Bouteflika, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria and current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) (see annex).

As you are aware, the Agreement calls for a peacekeeping mission to be deployed by the United Nations under the auspices of OAU to assist the parties in the implementation of the Agreement.

On behalf of my Government, I wish to formally request that the United Nations take the necessary measures in this regard.

The Government of Eritrea is confident of a positive and expeditious response, and wishes to express in advance its gratitude for the support of the international community to that end.

I would be grateful if you would bring the contents of this letter to the immediate attention of the Security Council, and request that it be issued as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Haile **Weldensae**
Minister

00-49259 (E) 210600

Annex to the letter dated 20 June 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Eritrea addressed to the Secretary-General

Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the Government of the State of Eritrea

The Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the Government of the State of Eritrea,

Having taken part in the proximity talks called by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in Algiers from 29 May to 10 June 2000, under the Chairmanship of Algeria, the current Chair of OAU, and with the participation of its partners, namely, the United States of America and the European Union,

Committing themselves to the following principles:

- Resolution of the present crisis and any other dispute between them through peaceful and legal means in accordance with the principles enshrined in the charters of OAU and the United Nations;
- Rejection of the use of force as a means of imposing solutions to disputes;
- Respect for the borders existing at independence as stated in resolution AHG/Res.16 (1) adopted by the OAU Summit in Cairo in 1964 and, in this regard, determining them on the basis of pertinent colonial treaties and applicable international law, making use, to that end, of technical means to demarcate the borders and, in case of controversy, resorting to the appropriate mechanism of arbitration;

Reaffirming their acceptance of the OAU Framework Agreement and the modalities for its implementation, which were endorsed by the thirty-fifth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, held in Algiers, Algeria, from 12 to 14 July 1999,

Taking into account the latest developments in this crisis,

Commit themselves to the following:

1. Immediate cessation of hostilities starting from the signature of this document. In particular, the two Parties agree to the following:

1.1 Cessation of all armed air and land attacks;

1.2 Guarantee of the free movement and access of the Peacekeeping Mission and its supplies, as required, through the territories of the Parties;

1.3 Respect and protection of the members of the Peacekeeping Mission, its installations and equipment.

2. A Peacekeeping Mission shall be deployed by the United Nations under the auspices of OAU.

3. The mandate of the Peacekeeping Mission shall be:

3.1 To monitor the cessation of hostilities;

3.2 To monitor the redeployment of Ethiopian troops;

3.3 To ensure the observance of the security commitments agreed by the two Parties in this document, in particular those provided for in paragraph 14;

3.4 To monitor the temporary security zone provided for in paragraph 12 of this document.

4. The size and the composition of the Peacekeeping Mission shall be adapted to the mission assigned to it and shall be determined by the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and OAU, with the acceptance of the two Parties.

5. The Peacekeeping Mission shall terminate when the delimitation-demarcation process of the border has been completed.

6. A Military Coordination Commission shall be established by OAU and the United Nations with agreement of the two Parties in order to facilitate the functions of the Peacekeeping Mission. It shall be composed of representatives of the two Parties and chaired by the leader of the Peacekeeping Mission.

7. The mandate of the Military Coordination Commission shall be to coordinate and resolve issues relating to the implementation of the mandate of the Peacekeeping Mission as defined in the present document. The Commission shall deal with military issues arising during the implementation period.

8. Upon the signing of the present document, both Parties shall conduct demining activities as soon as possible with a view to creating the conditions necessary for the deployment of the Peacekeeping Mission, the return of civilian administration and the return of the population as well as the delimitation and demarcation of their common border. The Peacekeeping Mission, in conjunction with the United Nations Mine Action Service, shall assist the Parties' demining efforts by providing technical advice and coordination. The Parties shall, as necessary, seek additional demining assistance from the Peacekeeping Mission.

9. Ethiopia shall submit redeployment plans for its troops from positions taken after 6 February 1999, and which were not under Ethiopian administration before 6 May 1998, to the Peacekeeping Mission. This redeployment shall be completed within two weeks after the deployment of the Peacekeeping Mission and verified by it.

10. In accordance with the principle established in paragraph 3 of the Framework Agreement, it is understood that the redeployment of Ethiopian forces will not prejudge the final status of the contested areas, which will be determined at the end of the delimitation and demarcation of the border and, if need be, through an appropriate mechanism of arbitration.

11. Upon verification of Ethiopian redeployment by the Peacekeeping Mission, Eritrean civilian administration, including police and local militia, shall be restored to prepare for the return of the population.

12. In order to contribute to the reduction of tension and to the establishment of a climate of calm and confidence, as well as to create conditions conducive to a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the conflict through the delimitation and demarcation of the border, the Eritrean forces shall remain at a distance of 25 km (artillery range) from positions to which Ethiopian forces shall redeploy in accordance with paragraph 9 of this document. This zone of separation shall be referred to in this document as the "temporary security zone".

13. The Eritrean forces at positions defined in paragraph 12 of this document, as well as Ethiopian forces at positions defined in paragraph 9 of this document, shall be monitored by the Peacekeeping Mission.

14. Ethiopia commits itself not to move its troops beyond the positions it administered before 6 May 1998. Eritrea commits itself not to move its troops beyond the positions defined in paragraph 12 above. OAU and the United Nations commit themselves to guarantee the respect for this commitment of the two Parties until the determination of the common border on the basis of pertinent colonial treaties and applicable international law, through delimitation/demarcation and, in case of controversy, through the appropriate mechanism of arbitration. This guarantee shall be comprised of:

(a) Measures to be taken by the international community should one or both of the Parties violate this commitment, including appropriate measures to be taken under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations by the United Nations Security Council;

(b) Actions by the Peacekeeping Mission to monitor key and sensitive areas of the temporary security zone through liaison officers at the division and regimental levels, with Ethiopian and Eritrean units deployed at key points along the temporary security zone on their respective sides; regular patrols; reconnaissance missions; and challenge inspections throughout the temporary security zone coordinated through the Military Coordination Commission, with the participation of liaison officers of the Parties as decided by the Chairman of the Military Coordination Commission;

(c) Deployment to and continuous monitoring by military units of the Peacekeeping Mission at posts in key and sensitive positions within the temporary security zone in order to monitor the implementation of the commitments made by both Parties in paragraphs 9 and 12 of this document;

(d) Periodic technical verification of the temporary security zone to help determine compliance with this document.

15. Upon the signature of the present document, the two Parties shall initiate separate requests to the Secretaries-General of OAU and the United Nations, as necessary, for assistance in implementing this document.

Algiers, 18 June 2000

For the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
Seyoum **Mesfin**
Minister of Foreign Affairs

For the Government of the State of Eritrea
Haile **Weldensae**
Minister of Foreign Affairs

United Nations S/2000/613

Security Council

Distr.: General
22 June 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 22 June 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I am writing following the discovery of a 40-ton cache of weapons at Klecka, a village in the Drenica region of Kosovo and Metohija, the autonomous province of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia. The weapons included tripod-mounted heavy machine-guns, grenades, mortars and automatic rifles. The Albanian owner of the land on which the weapon bunkers were found has been apprehended.

Agim Cheku, commander of the Kosovo Protection Corps, has thus far denied that either the Kosovo Liberation Army or the Kosovo Protection Corps have been involved in hiding the arms, alleging that there have always been local leaders who refused to obey a higher command. The size of the cache, however, makes it almost inconceivable that it could have existed without the knowledge of such a command.

The discovery of the cache provides eloquent proof that, contrary to the repeated assertions of the Kosovo Force (KFOR), the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and its Head and Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Kosovo, the Kosovo Liberation Army has not been dismantled, let alone demilitarized and disarmed. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expects that the Security Council will raise the question of responsibility for the failure to carry out the provisions of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999, as well as for misinforming the Security Council, the Secretary-General and the United Nations that the provisions on the demilitarization of the Kosovo Liberation Army have been complied with in full.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav **Jovanovic**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

00-49691 (E) 230600

United Nations S/2000/614

Security Council

Distr.: General
22 June 2000
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 20 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 19 June 2000 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq. The Minister calls attention to the ongoing wanton aggression by United States and British aircraft in the unlawful no-flight zones and to the fact that in the period from 9 to 16 June 2000 they carried out 196 sorties, 62 of them from Saudi Arabia, 34 from Kuwait and 100 from Turkey. He goes on to call for your intervention with a view to halting such aggression, and he affirms Iraq's inalienable right to defend its territorial integrity and to seek compensation for the damage done by this aggression.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Saeed H. **Hasan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-49402 (E) 230600 230600

Annex to the identical letters dated 20 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

I should like to inform you that United States and British warplanes based in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey have continued to violate the airspace of the Republic of Iraq. They carried out 196 sorties in the period from 9 to 16 June 2000, 62 of them from Saudi Arabia, 34 from Kuwait and 100 from Turkey, as shown hereunder.

1. In the northern region 100 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1045 hours on 9 June 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 20 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Amadiyah, Tall Afar, Mosul, Zakho and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1315 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1030 hours on 12 June 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 18 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Amadiyah, Tall Afar, Mosul, Zakho, Sinjar and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1330 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 1020 hours on 13 June 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 18 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Amadiyah, Tall Afar, Mosul, Zakho, Aqrah, Ayn Zalah, Sinjar and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1350 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 1015 hours on 14 June 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 22 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Tall Afar, Aqrah, Mosul, Zakho and Irbil areas. They attacked a civilian installation in the Saddam dam area, wounding two civilian residents. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1315 hours, drove them off.

(e) At 1030 hours on 15 June 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 22 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Amadiyah, Mosul, Zakho, Rawanduz, Tall Afar, Sinjar and Irbil areas. They released four heat flares in the Fayidah area.

Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1330 hours, drove them off.

2. In the southern region 96 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 0950 hours on 9 June 2000, United States and British F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 12 missions, six of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and six from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Nasiriyah, Basrah, Diwaniyah and Shinafiyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1000 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 0735 hours on 14 June 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 28 missions, 20 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and eight from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Nasiriyah, Najaf, Basrah, Salman, Diwaniyah, Lasaf, Taqtaqanah, Amarah and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 0840 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 0955 hours on 15 June 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 28 missions, 20 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and eight from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Shinafiyah, Qal`at Sukkar, Nasiriyah, Qurnah, Basrah, Salman, Ukhaydir, Nukhayb, Hashimiyah and Amarah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1110 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 0935 hours on 16 June 2000, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 28 missions, 16 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 12 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Nasiriyah, Qurnah, Basrah, Salman, Diwaniyah, Najaf, Kut, Hayy, Shaykh Sa`d and Amarah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1230 hours, drove them off.

This aggression illustrates the bellicose attitude being maintained by the United States of America and the United Kingdom against Iraq. Since 1992, it has become a fixed policy aimed at undermining the country's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and at the systematic and concerted destruction of Iraqi lives, infrastructure and civilian installations. It is a policy that has been affirmed in successive statements made by United States and British officials defending the measures being taken to enforce the no-flight zones.

The Government of Iraq categorically rejects the two so-called no-flight zones, which were imposed by unilateral decision of the United States of America and the United Kingdom and lack any legal basis. Iraq rejects all the consequences of this illegal decision and, in particular, the flimsy excuses and pretexts used by these countries in an attempt to justify their military aggression against our country.

The logistic support provided by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey to the Americans and the British makes these countries key partners in the aggression being committed against Iraq, so that they bear international responsibility for actions that are deleterious to the people of Iraq.

The Government of Iraq, condemning these acts of wanton aggression, urges you to intervene with the governments of the countries in question with a view to inducing them to end their aggression and to respect the norms of international law and the sovereignty of Iraq.

(*Signed*) Mohammed Said **Al-Sahaf**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq

United Nations S/2000/615

Security Council

Distr.: General
22 June 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 13 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour, in my capacity as representative of the Presidency of the Council of the European Union, to request that Mr. Javier Solana, Secretary-General of the Council and High Representative for Foreign Policy and Common Security, be allowed to participate in the Security Council meeting to be held on Friday, 23 June 2000, on the situation in the Balkans, in accordance with rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) António **Monteiro**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-49384 (E) 220600

United Nations S/2000/616

Security Council

Distr.: General
22 June 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 22 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions of my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith information on the pull-out from Kisangani (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex distributed to the members of the Security Council and also issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Prof. Semakula **Kiwanuka** Ph.D.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations

00-49588 (E) 220600

Annex to the letter dated 22 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Office of the President would like to inform Ugandans and the world that following the pull-out of UPDF units from Kisangani and the areas around the city as part of the United Nations supervised demilitarization plan for that zone, as well as adjustments of our dispositions in other parts of Congo, Uganda has decided to bring home five Battalions: the 5th, the 3rd, the 9th, the 67th and the 75th.

As of yesterday (21 June 2000), the rear elements of the forces pulling out of Kisangani were at Lindi Bridge. The withdrawal is being supervised by the United Nations forces in Kisangani (MONUC). Other forces still remain in other parts of Congo as per the Lusaka Agreement.

22 June 2000